

Single Copies Two Cents

NO. 234

The Daily News.

PARTING WITH A CHILD.
1.
Mournfully, tearfully,
Cold in the ground;
Early we laid him
Under a mound,
Calm be his slumbers.

Through the long hours,
Under the waving grass,
Under the flowers.

II.

Hands sweetly folded,
Eyes sealed in sleep,
Gentle stars watch him

Summer clouds weep,
Sadness and sorrow reign
Now in our home,
There shall the missing one
Never more come.

Never more near us
His voice shall be heard
Softly as roses,
Gently wind stirred :—
Now its low melody
Whispered above

While we, in silence,
Mourn for his love.

Fond of Molasses.—At our boarding-
house we have a character in the shape of

...ing to the name of Levi. Levi's idea of supreme happiness seems to be in an indulgence in molasses. You can't get a man to move sprightly unless you promise him some "lasses," and then he makes

long legs fly. The other evening my room-mate wanted a big fire, and to get Levi to bring up an extra quantity of wood, promised him a jug of his favorite huckle. In a short time, up came Levi, carrying something less than a quarter of

"How much lassez is you givin to gib?"

"A jug full."

"I golly! (smacking his lips.) How
Nothing."
"Nuffin? I golly. (smacking his lips.)
Will I fetch the jug?"
"Yes."
"Gimme whelping for a nut!"

"Jug full—1 goolly. Jug full for

Min—I golly Nigger, you're guyin to
b a hull jug ful o' lasses. Whew! Go
g, Samson. Jerusalem! I golly!"

Before daylight next morning Levi was
hand with his jug, and he had a glo-
us time with his "lasses."—*letter from*

Attacks upon General McClellan.—The Congressional record of yesterday verifies the following statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York Post:

"It is rumored that two or three leading members of the House of Representatives have speeches prepared aimed at General McClellan, which they would have delivered several days since but for the prospect that there will soon be more fighting. Facts

have been gathered, it is said, which are unknown to the public at large, and which tend to prove the inefficiency and incompetency of the Commanding General. The disposition among a large majority of both Senate and House is to wait patiently a

will longer—to give General McClellan the confidence of the country so far as a congressional majority can do so, and to disapprove all attacks made directly upon him. The feeling, however, is so decided against him in influential quarters that it

neglect to cover it up, as it is one of the important facts of the time. This feeling rapidly spreading, but as yet the General in command a heavy majority in Congress and his friends."

NEW SUPPLY of Carta de Visite
Frame, Army and Navy patterns. For
also by **C. E. HAMMETT jr.**
d24

I, Ber. A. S. HAWLEY, Sheriff of the County of Essex,
 will be ready for settlement, as usual, on
 Wednesday next, January 1st. All persons
 having demands against me are requested to
 bring them in for settlement immediately.
 d28 B. J. TILLEY.
 1861. FALL STYES. 1861
 RECEIVED THIS DAY, Gents' Fall style
 Dress SILK HATS, at 14 Thames St.

Y. 1891. #20' JACOB WEAVER.
ST. LOUIS FLOUR--A new brand, warranted superior to "Patapsco"--this day received by #20' SAYER.
BOUTETS--a new lot just received, do few trousers, colls, &c. For sale by #24' R. WILSON.

ONE PIANOFORTE—a good instrument—to let at winter rates or by the year, at the City Music Store.
T. W. WOOD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Persons having freight for New York, Philadelphia or Eastern ports, can generally find a vessel on application to the subscriber, or

leaving word at his residence, 126 Thames
trust. B. W. PEARCE.



FOR EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS, LOCAL NEWS, General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

Advertises are not allowed to insert stereotypic display lines or cuts in the columns of this paper.

FRENCH SENTIMENT.

Several of the Paris journals express their satisfaction at the settlement of the Trent difficulty, and congratulate the United States on having acted with so much moderation and self-command. Galligan's Messenger says:

"The feeling of our contemporaries inclines more toward America than England in the matter, and some of those journals even go the length of imputing a quarrel on America, on any pretext, however futile. Such a supposition we conceive to be completely unfounded, first, because England has enough to do at home with her manufactures and commercial undertakings to render a war any thing but popular; and, next, because the American nation is not one that any Power whatever would choose to encounter in the field unless urged to such a course by some strong necessity."

The Temps expresses itself in these terms:

"Honor to the Government of the United States, as well as to public opinion in America! To admit the necessities of a situation, and to conform to it with manly resignation, is a proof of wisdom which is not very common among nations and Governments. The American Government, in releasing the prisoners has doubtless done nothing more than apply the doctrine which it has constantly professed, and which it has never hesitated to apply. To do so has not the least required great strength of mind, great moderation, and great command over itself. We have faith in that strength, in that moderation, and in that self-command. If, moreover, President Lincoln wishes to crown his work, and restore to the incident of the Trent its true and general significance, he has only to solemnly consider the remonstrances of England as an abandonment of the old maritime policy of England. The satisfaction of the moment is for England; the real triumph is in every way for the United States, and for the cause of the freedom of the seas. The precedent is destined to be deeply engraved in the memory of nations. It has been said that England and the English Government hold in reserve other motives and other protestations. That may be possible, but she can never be defied to make use of them, as public opinion would forbid it. Already divided, before the victory which the Cabinet at Washington has just gained over itself, public feeling will become unanimous. If we are not mistaken a great change in favor of the United States is about to take place not only in England but in every country. This incident was perhaps necessary to make the Old World feel by what bonds the United States were connected with it. The South had considered the capture of the Pleistopotiaris as equivalent to a victory; it will not be mistaken in regarding their release as an omen of its defeat."

[From the Phila. North American.]

A WORD OF SYMPATHY.

Among the wounded at Bull Run was Theodore Wheaton King, a son of Dr. David King, an eminent physician of Newport, R. I. This young man was shot through the thigh with a Minie ball, which shattered the bone. After lying for several hours on the battlefield he was put into a cart with others and carried to Manassas; thence they were conveyed in a cattle car to Richmond. The ball was extracted soon after, and for a few weeks he was doing well. But the neglect and unkindness with which he was treated induced a reaction, and he began to sink. His parents went on to him six weeks ago. They found him very low. He was released on parole and brought to this city in the steamer Rhode Island some ten days since. Our esteemed and most hospitable townsman, Mr. Clement Barclay, hearing of his case, had him taken at once to his house. There he has been watched over by his anxious parents and their kind host, and supplied with the best medical attendance; but the vital powers were too much exhausted by his six months of almost unrelenting suffering.

of his own suffering. He was, however, not so much as to be particularly full of sleep. He was but twenty years of age, an accomplished man and brother, and endowed with qualities which had made him a general favorite in his native town. Through his long and painful illness he has displayed, as we learn, an invincible fortitude, no murmuring, no repining, but a patient submission to the Divine will and a humble trust in the merits of the Redeemer. He felt no regrets at the sacrifice he had made. A day or two before his death a friend said to him: "You feel, do you not, that you have done your duty to your country?" "Yes," said the noble youth, "and I would do it again." He made no complaint on his own account, but expressed a great solicitude that the government should be apprised of the pitiable condition of our wounded men at Richmond. It would have cheered his dying moments could he have known of the prompt and efficient action of the new Secretary of War looking to the relief of those and other sufferers in southern prisons.

We have penned these few words as a brief tribute to the character of an amiable young man who has laid down his life in the service of his country, and as an expression of respectful sympathy towards his bereaved parents. We cannot doubt that the deep interest manifested by many of our citizens in their trial during their brief and sad sojourn amongst us has been grateful to their hearts. It is but a becoming return of the kindness they have often shown to others.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

IN THE DEBATE OF the Preamble and Resolutions relative to the establishment of the Naval Academy at Newport, in the General Assembly on Friday last, as reported in the Providence Press of that day; Mr. Weeden of Westerly, stated "That Capt. Blake told him that the Constitution was never in any danger of falling into the hands of the rebels at Annapolis," and also that Annapolis is "inhabited by sober, staid people, and its moral atmosphere," Mr. Weeden said, "was far superior to that prevailing at Newport," which he further said was "the last place in the world to educate any decent young man!" Now, Mr. Weeden we wish to ask you one question: Did you wish the Legislature to understand that Capt. Blake had informed you that the Constitution was never in danger of an attack from the rebels while at Annapolis, or did he simply give you his opinion that Capt. Rogers would have been able to successfully defend the place?

As to the slander in the inhabitants of Newport, and her summer residents, why of course Newport's five Representatives in the House, clothed with "the mantle which the dead have worn" each in turn, with a spirit worthy of Newport, indignantly and eloquently slung back the libel in the slanderers' teeth. O, of course! Catch them sitting "with craven soul and fattered lip," while their constituents are villified and slandered. No; no, they are the successors of Hazard, of Hunter, of Robbins and Bull. Newport you was once a power in the State.

Removal of a Night House Keeper.

The Editor of the Daily News: The Newport Mercury announces the removal of Mr. Silas G. Shaw, the keeper of Heaver Light House. Can it be, Mr. Editor, that in the hour of a Nation's agony our Rulers at Washington can thus grovel below low water mark to make a victim of a Light House Keeper, and in mid winter to cut him adrift with a large family of little children, with the difficulty of procuring a subsistence brought about by the derangement of that very government. If such be the loyal employment of our august rulers gracious God preserve the Republic.

NOTE, our correspondent is mistaken if he thinks the Government at Washington are responsible for such little and much greater acts of meanness. The blame rests, without doubt, upon those galling victim makers our Representatives in the U. S. Senate. If we want to look at the government in a different light the people must turn these petty, would be despots adrift.

Beginning to see the Points.—We have thought it strange from the first that England should forget her old and abiding interest in belligerent rights, in her new championship of neutral. The London Times makes no pretence of concealing the fact that it is necessary for England to behave how she treats in her present path. The Times referring to Mr. Seward's despatch surrendering Messen and Silldell, says:

"There are propositions laid down in this note which are not at all admissible, and it is of the highest importance that we should not suddenly blind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights, which may be to ourselves at some future time of vital importance; nor that we should on the other hand, admit the rights of any foreign State to carry our mail packets into their ports and submit them to the arbitrament of their Prize Courts. After the delivery of the prisoners, all these points may be very properly raised, and can be conveniently discussed; but it is expedient to separate this discussion entirely from the settlement of the misunderstanding which has so near-prepared us into war. Whenever the proper time comes, we shall probably insist, with all authority in our favor, that a belligerent has a right to communicate with a neutral power in a neutral ship, and that it is a presumption, that, in such communication, there is nothing inconsistent with the character of the neutral nation, and therefore nothing injurious to the other belligerent."

Can a Husband Open a Wife's Letter?

There was a curious case on trial at the United States District Court in Albany last week. A man and his wife living in the western part of the State had separated by mutual consent. During this period the husband opened a letter written to his wife. He was arrested for this at her instigation several months since, and the trial took place last week. The jury brought him in guilty. The judge sentenced him to 24 hours' imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of \$10.

A recent storm in Russia has destroyed miles of the telegraphic wires, the ice on the rivers cutting them in several places.

Our Latest Correspondence. The Chicago Tribune states that the recent order issued by Major Gen. Hunter, announcing his intention of taking command of the so-called Lane expedition, has not been unexpected, either by Gen. Lane or his friends, and it required nothing of a change of policy under which the column shall move forward. The Tribune says:

"The relations of Hunter and Lane are most friendly, and the government (as also Gen. Lane himself) expressly deferred to the former, as an officer of higher rank, to decide for himself whether he would take the chief command. The troops are rallying in Leavenworth and the column which more than any other carries along with it the hopes and prayers of the country, will move forward with as little delay as possible. Gen. Lane has arrived at Leavenworth before the issue of this order, and it was probably made as the result of a conference between the two gentlemen.

In this connection it is proper to say that Gen. Lane, when in this city, was asked as to the probability of Gen. Hunter's taking command, and replied: that there was work enough for both, indeed too much for one; and that he should prefer to be relieved of the thousand and one details that must devolve upon the senior officer, in order to devote himself more wholly to his own command. He said there was the most perfect accord between Gen. Hunter and himself, and that whether Gen. Hunter took the field or remained at Leavenworth, he had no doubt that they would work harmoniously together for the success of the expedition. The fact, therefore, that Gen. Hunter is to command, seconded by such officers as Lane, Jennison and four others like him, is encouraging of the result."

The Difficulties of a Rebel Envoy.—A southern agent, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to the southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said ten per cent. and no risk is a better business than one hundred per cent. and extreme risk. Nothing was accomplished. He adds that he has some doubts whether the foreign powers will recognize the Confederacy, and assigns the following reasons: 1st. Both England and France are strongly conservative, and they do not like to encourage secession; 2d. A prevalent impression that the North and South would soon come together again if separated; 3d. A fear that, in case of recognition, the North would undertake the conquest of the South; 4th. The determination of England to rely hereafter upon her own sources of supply for cotton; and 5th. The determined and avowed feeling among the people of all nations, some, or all these bases united, he says, will long delay the much-hoped-for foreign intervention.

The News in Paris.—The following is an extract from the Paris correspondence of the London Star:

"The first news that arrived in France from Queenstown of the decision of the United States Government on the San Jacinto affair was received at about 11 p.m. at the Tuilleries, just as a quadrille was being formed in which the Emperor and Empress took part. When the substance of the despatch was communicated to the former, he said to some Americans forming a group near him that he almost never could congratulate them on their favorable turn of events had taken. Subsequently, when their Majesties were walking round the ballroom, to address, by bow, smile, or gracious word, their numerous guests, in passing an American lady, whose husband is on intimate terms at the Tuilleries, the Imperial Huguenot turned and said: 'Ah, Madame, we have received such good news from America that I can with difficulty refrain from expressing all the pleasure it has afforded me.' The lady to whom these kind words were spoken, says they were uttered in a voice that bespoke emotion."

Wanted, a Precedent.

A Washington dispatch says: "The President has referred the papers in the Gordon case, asking a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, to the Attorney General. The jury who convicted him petitioned unanimously for the commutation. There are several precedents of commutation of the death penalty for slave-trading to imprisonment for life."

That may all be; but what is needed to put an end to the slave-trade, is to establish a precedent for administering faithfully the punishment provided by act of Congress for the crime. We hope the President's good nature will not overcome his duty as guardian of the laws.—N. Y. Post.

The Recognition of the Confederates.

We take the following from the Liverpool Post of the 18th:

"That ministers intend to recognize the independence of the slave states may now be admitted; for, in addition to Mr. Gladstone's intimation, we have the fact deliberately stated in the Edinburgh Review, just issued. The article is probably written by Sir G. Cornwall Lewis; and while it denounces men and manners in the South, it declares that the independence of the cotton states is merely a question of time; and the time is not remote, unless the Federals accomplish some great work within the next three or four months."

The Year 1861 is represented in

Charivari as a full-grown woman, leading 1862, who is depicted as a little girl in short dress, with a tremendous number of heavy packets ticketed Poland, Hungary, Turkey, America, Italy, &c., and addresses the frightened youngster in these somewhat discouraging terms: "Fait, my dear, so much the worse for you; but I am forced to depart, and I leave you all these heavy matters on your shoulders. You must get out of the difficulty as well as you can!"

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FROM THE WEST.

MEASURES FOR MANNING COMMODORE FOOTE'S FLUET.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—The intelligence from the Southwest is meagre; several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything important. Commodore Foote being in want of men for the gunboat service. General Halleck has issued general orders in which the commanders serving in the department are ordered to take immediate measures to ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. He directs that care shall be taken in selecting them, and that preference shall be given to the best men fitted for such service. The men selected are ordered to report to Lieut. J. M. Gracett, U. S. A. at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped. A list of the names of the men furnished from each commander, stating in each case the company and the regiment the men have been taken from, is to be sent to headquarters; that the orders directing the transfer of such men may be issued without delay.

A Patriotic American.—If the loyal cause is not well represented in England, it will be no fault of our wide awake townsman, George Francis Train. We hear of him everywhere, giving his views upon the great questions in which our country is interested, indicating her cause, defending her honor and upholding her flag. Mr. Train's patriotism is irrepressible, and in undertaking to correct and enlighten the public mind, he puts his whole soul into his work, just as he does into his business. He has recently replied to the mendacious and libelous statements of Thomas Chiley Gratian upon affairs in this country, in a pamphlet which unmercifully castigates the ex-British Consul at this port.

A short time ago Mr. Train presented a United States flag to the London American, which was hoisted over the office of that paper, but was ordered to be removed by one of the police. Mr. Train addressed a note to Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief of Police, inquiring why the United States flag was ordered down when the secession flag was allowed to float over the Adelphi Theatre. He received in reply a letter from the Commissioner of Police stating that no order had issued from that office to remove the Federal flag or countenance any other.—Boston Journal.

An Item for the Curious.—An Capt. E. H. Small of this place, (Harwich), was splitting the butt of a white oak tree of about one foot in diameter, which grew on his own land, he discovered about three inches within the surface a white pine plug, and at the end of the plug a lock of human hair. The hair was of dark brown color and very bright and glossy, although it must have been embedded many years, as the three inches of wood over the plug, was entirely perfect and had no appearance of ever having been bored through.—Cape Cod Republican.

A Printer at Gibraltar.—By the Europa, at this port, letters from Gibraltar of Jan. 6 have been received, which report the arrival there the day previous of "an American cruiser from the South." She remained off the port on the 6th, notwithstanding much excitement, especially among the American Consuls at the various ports of Southern Europe, to warn the shipping of their danger, and a request had been forwarded to Government to send out men-of-war sufficient to protect our commerce.—Post.

The Egyptian obelisk of Alexandria, presented by Mehmet Ali to the English Government, will probably be transferred to Hyde Park, London, and erected on the site of the Crystal Palace in 1861, as a testimonial to Prince Albert. The estimated cost of removing it is \$60,000. It is a solid block of granite, 68 feet long, and measures 27 feet at the base.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers to the effect that Professor Hawes recently delivered a lecture in a village in Iowa, "on Rastafas," the local paper next morning, praising the lecturer highly for his discourse on Rastafasism. The story is pointed by the commentary, "How cheap is fame!" Well, the lecture was "On Rastafasism," after all—to the great discomfiture of the aforesaid dame, Fame.

Pretty Good.—In the Maine Board of Agriculture they have referred to a Special Committee "as much of the Governor's Address, as relates to Agriculture." The joke of the thing will be better understood, says the Age, when it is stated, that there is not a syllable in His Excellency's Address relating to that subject!

The entire cost of the school system of Maine, last year, was \$748,152 of which sum \$43,618 was paid for private tuition. The whole number of scholars in the state is 248,000.

It is reported in Washington that a New York party has sold to the Government a steamship for \$140,000, which could have been bought in New York city three months ago for \$46,000.

Judge Swaine, the newly appointed Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, twenty years ago inherited twenty five slaves, whom he immediately emancipated.

The legislature of Pennsylvania is taking measures to have the oath of allegiance generally administered to the citizens of that State.

The health of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter renown, is still precarious. His physicians say he must avoid all business and all thought, as far as it is possible.

A new and very striking balustrade has made its appearance. It is composed of black alpacas, with gold stripes about six inches apart. They are very much admired.

HELEN CARROLL, the wife of a private in the 12th Illinois regiment, died in Chicago last week of actual want. She was found dead in bed, with her two children sleeping beside her, unconscious of their mother's fate.

Died.

At the Newport Asylum, Christmas Eve, aged 67 years.

Special Notices.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN

PINE WOOD.

—ALSO—

Prepared Kindling Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Treverton and Canoe

COAL.

AT SWINBURNE'S.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest materials afford always on hand, and at satisfactory prices. Also all kinds of Wood, Prepared Kindling and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS

SOMETHING NEW!

PLINY FISKE'S FAMILY COAL

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy in cost—at 25¢ per ton. WIMBURNES.

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NOTICE.

BROADBENT CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

(North of McGee's Harness Establishment.)

NO. 13 BROAD STREET.

Newport, R.I.

ACHILLES STEVENS, Proprietor.

Manufactures CARRIAGES of various styles. Buggies, Chaises, Top and Express Wagons, &c.

Orders solicited and promptly executed. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Jan 3—3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC: that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FURNITURE

MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SETS,

LIBRARY DINING-ROOM,

HALL FURNITURE.

Designs furnished if desired. Upholstery, Carving, Turnings, and Sawing done at the shortest notice.

PICTURE FRAMES of all styles of mouldings made to order; also Window Cornices of every style.

All kinds of HARD WOOD LUMBER planed and for sale at A. H. GREENE'S,

13 Church street.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

ONE CASE superior Blue Mill bleached Cotton. One Case Williams' Blue, both VERY SUPERIOR GOODS.

And now selling as cheap by the piece as they can be bought by the case at WM. C. COZZENS.

FEBRUARY SALES.

WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

WILL COMMENCE their cheap February sale on Monday next, the 3d inst., and will continue for two weeks. Their stock of all dress goods is large, and will be offered very cheap, much cheaper than any new silks can be bought hereafter. Berages, berage do-laines, lawns and many other dress goods will be much under price. The sale this year will be much more attractive than any previous one, as all kinds of goods not offered by the city in cotton and wool, and at the high prices. We will sell for our paper bags, as cheap as possible, to close out lots. Also some bargains in the way of Carpets.

As these goods will be offered at extremely low prices, our terms will be cash.

THIS INDIVIDUALLY before true friends to

Righteousness, who will not consent to his duty of the administration to administer or chastise the crime of treason, then Sheffield, of Rhode Island, has fired the big gun. Let the whole globe re-echo the sound; and as he has come to F. W. Sprague's position, nationally, in order to best serve the nation, if it is his duty to be a Republican, and another time the city, and never tries to throw down a man from a just standing, though he should be alone or weak. Signed F. W. Sprague, a law and order man, who doesn't go for driving an erring brother into a barbarian, by correcting him with unproportioned wrath, mixed with grace, especially, if he has been wrong, especially, if he has been right, and more so with the sacred writ, restore such in the spirit of meekness as far as possible.

The above was written by one called the I. Prophet.

A SNUFF PR.

The best Carpenter's grumbling and to right. About it he is the exclusive duty of a Republican, and another time a Conservative, by a tailor that works by a straight line. Just analyze the word in its true definition, and who is the true Republican but a Conservative man. Signed by the Tailor as above. I am not sorry to say that Sheffield is a man who has not lost the city, and never tries to throw down a man from a just standing, though he should be alone or weak. Signed F. W. Sprague, a law and order man, who doesn't go for driving an erring brother into a barbarian, by correcting him with unproportioned wrath, mixed with grace, especially, if he has been wrong, especially, if he has been right, and more so with the sacred writ, restore such in the spirit of meekness as far as possible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.
JAMES H. HICKS, JR., of New York, has been appointed...
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DR. MATTHEW'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES.
This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing...
DR. MATTHEW'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES.
This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing...

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